Energy Efficient Ultra-low NOx Burner (ULNB) Control Technology

Food Industry Energy Research (FIER) RD&D Project Review University of California, Davis October 26, 2004

Project Objective and Need



- Project Objective
 - Reduce Ultra-low NOx Burner (ULNB) Power Consumption by 25%
- Project Need
 - Severe ozone non-attainment in San Joaquin Valley
 - New AQMD rule requires boiler retrofits to 9 ppm NOx starting in 2005
 - Significant hardware and operating costs to achieve 9 ppm affect food processors



ALZETA Products

DURATHERM ™
OEM Residential/Commercial Low NO_x Burners

CSB ™ & CSB microSTAR ™ Industrial/Commercial Ultra-Low NO_x Burners

EDGE™
Catalytic and Thermal Oxidizers

CSB™ Ultra-Low NO_X Burners

Advanced Combustion Clean Air Solutions for Industry



CSB microSTAR ™

Commercial Boilers and Process Heaters

2 – 14.7 MMBtu/hr 0.5 – 4 MW_t

CSBTM

Industrial Boilers and Process Heaters

16.8 - 130 MMBtu/hr 4 - 35 MW_t







CSB Product Description

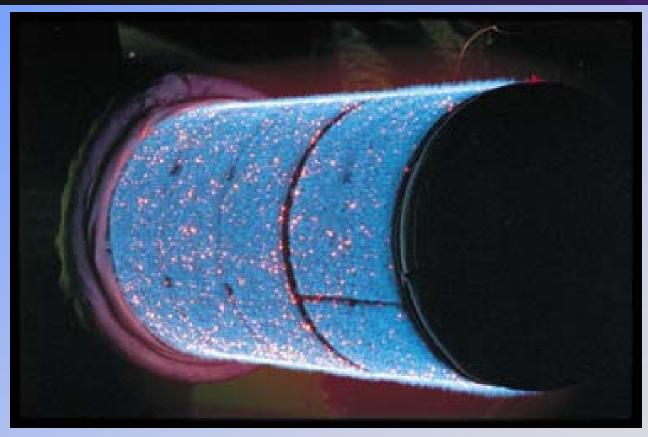


- Fully Premixed Surface-Stabilized Burner
- All-Metal Burner Surface
- Surface Flux to 1.4 MMBtu/hr/ft²
- Single Burners to 180 MMBtu/hr
- Optimized for Ultra-Low NO_x and CO Emissions



CSB Burner Head







How the CSB Works



- Premixed Combustion
 - Combustion takes place at uniform temperature
 - Flame temperature a balance between emissions and flame stability
- Surface Stabilization
 - Increases flame stability at lean limit
 - Increases heat transfer from flame zone



How Do We Control NO_X?

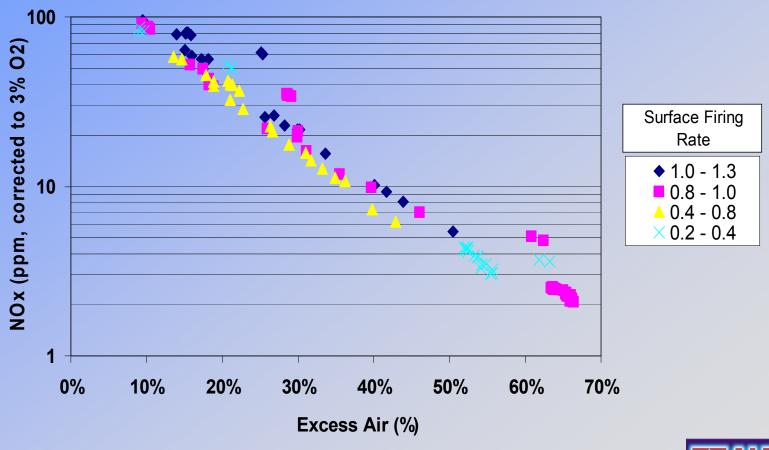


- NO_x is Primarily a Function of Flame Temperature
 - Flame temperature controlled by dilution of fuel-air premix with additional air or flue gas
 - Heat release rate and furnace design are secondary effects with CSB



CSB NO_x vs Excess Air







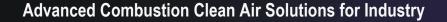
High Efficiency CSB



- NO_x Reduction with Low Excess Air
 - Flue Gas Instead of Excess Air Reduces
 Flame Temperature
 - Lower Flame Temperature = Lower NO_x
- Flue Gas Recirculation (FGR)
 Reduces Thermal Loss From Stack
 - Low Thermal Loss = High Efficiency

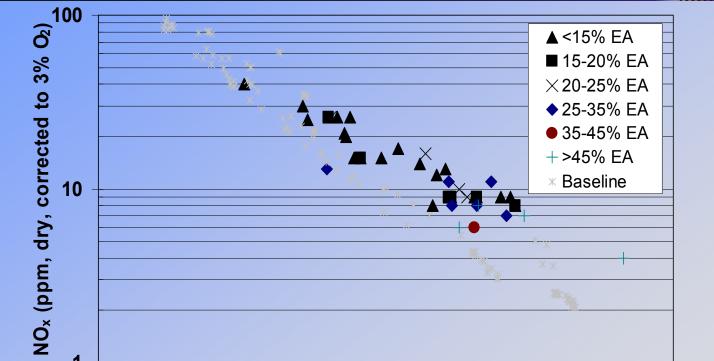


CSB NO_x vs Total Dilution



20%

0%



40%

Total Dilution

60%



80%

Burner and Fan Performance



- Burner Behaves as a Constant Mass Flow Device. Heat Input Proportional to Mass Flow of Air
- Fan Behaves as Constant Volume Device
 - For Fixed Density, Power Scales with Mass Flow Cubed! (dp x Q). Dilution requires more power.
 - Lower Density Air Requires Larger Housing and More Work for Fixed Mass Flow



Fan Power Issues



- Final 20% of Heat Input Requires 50% of Fan Power, Bigger Motors Use More Power at All Load Levels
- FGR Reduces Fuel Usage (Good)
 - Increases Mass Flow and Average Temperature of Diluent Through Fan
 - Therefore INCREASES Fan Size and Power Usage (Bad)



Improving Performance



- Fuel Component of Costs is Much Greater Than Electric Component
 - Doubling Fan Power has Approximate
 Cost of 1% Decrease in Thermal
 Efficiency
 - End Users Have Been Willing to Use
 More Power to Maintain Efficiency
 - But, Improvements Can Be Made!



Relative Fan Requirements

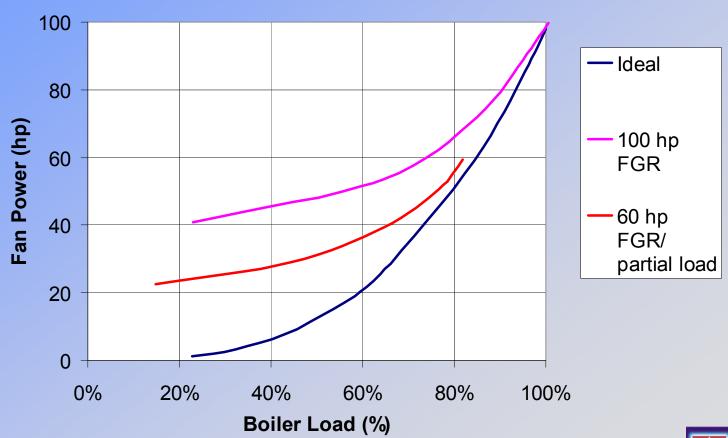


NO _x Level (ppm)	Relative Mass Flow	Relative Volume (Inverse of Density)	Relative Fan Power	Fan hp for 50 MMBtu/hr Burner
100	1.0	1.0	1	25
30	1.15	1.09	1.80	45
9 (w/Ex.Air)	1.4	1.0	2.74	68
9 (w/ FGR)	1.4	1.22	4.08	102



Fan Power vs Load







Improving Performance

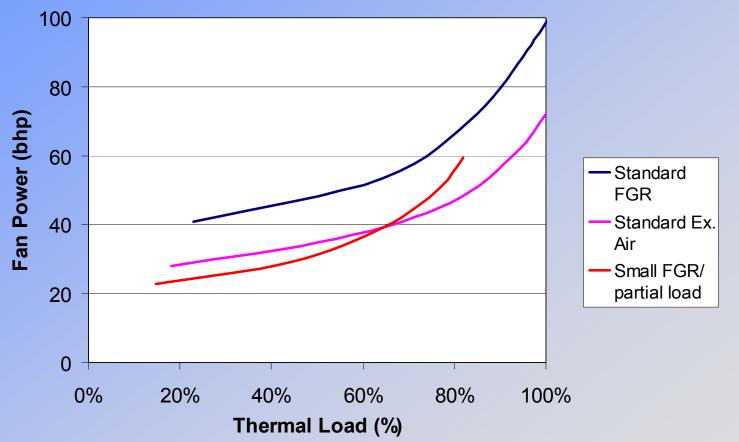


- Fan Power Requirement Can be Reduced with Minimal Impact on Thermal Efficiency
 - Address Power Usage at Top 20% of Thermal Load Curve
 - Maintain Maximum Power Rating while
 Allowing Thermal Efficiency to
 Decrease at Maximum Input



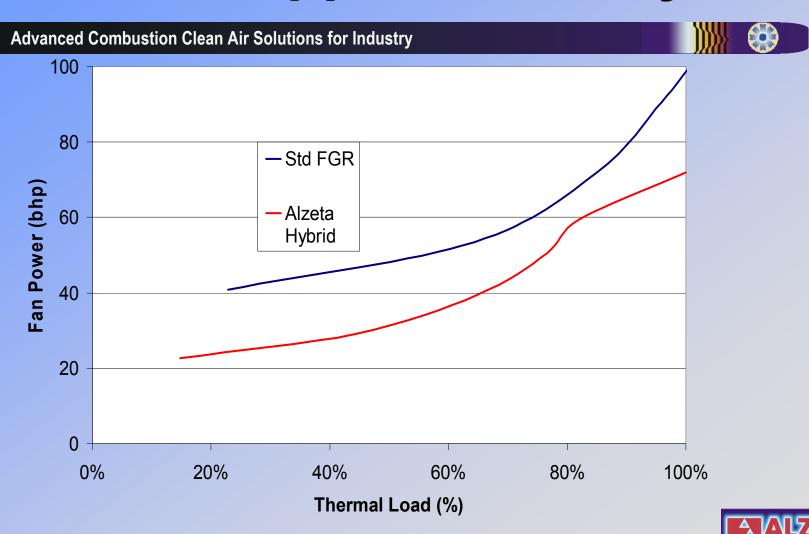
Fan Power w/ EA and FGR







Current Approach vs Hybrid



Implementation of Design



- Select Fan Housing and Motor for Excess Air Operation at High Fire
- Operate at Maximum FGR until "FGR Capacity" reached (~85% load)
- From 85-100% Load, Decrease FGR Fraction of Diluent, Increase Mass Flow



Implementation of Design



- Requires fuel-air ratio control modifications
 - Fixed fan-damper setting with variable fuel input
 - Control modification demonstrated prior to project start
 - Initially developed to track ambient air variation



End User Benefits



Basis	Annual Operating Cost Savings (\$.10/kWh and 25% average boiler usage)	Capital Cost Savings (25% lower cost of Alzeta fan)
Single User (50 MMBtu/hr burner)	\$4,080	\$3,000
San Joaquin Valley (SJVUAPCD Inv.)	\$6,500,000	\$4,800,000
State of California (Based on ARB Emissions Inventory)	\$21,300,000	\$16,000,000



Reduction in Power Use



Basis	Reduction in Peak Demand	Reduction in Annual Energy Usage
Single User (50 MMBtu/hr capacity)	18.6 kW	340.8 MW-hrs
San Joaquin Valley (SJVUAPCD Inventory)	29.7 MW	65,300 MW-hrs
State of California (Based on ARB Emissions Inventory)	99.3 MW	217,400 MW-hrs



Summary of Benefits



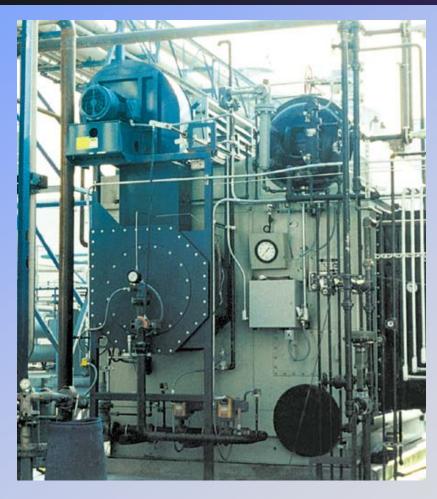
- Reduced Initial Hardware Cost (Smaller Fan and Lower Amperage Power Hardware)
- Reduced Fan Power at All Load
 Levels. Power Savings at All Loads
- Increased Thermal Turndown



Package Watertube Boiler









Industrial Firetube Boiler







Demonstration Site



- 75 MMBtu/hr Package Watertube Boiler
 - Dairy Products Company Located in Central Valley
 - Installation in Progress for November Startup



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